

The birds received no attention from me, and I only obtained three species which are identified by Dr. Ramsay as *Petroeca multicolor*, Gm., *Platyercus Pennantii*, Lath., and *Gygis candida*, Gm. In conclusion, I would express my thanks to Dr. E. P. Ramsay, who has offered me every assistance and encouragement in my endeavour to add a little to our knowledge of the fauna of this interesting island. I am also indebted to Captain Franklin Bates, of Norfolk Island, for valuable contributions and assistance. A set of the specimens obtained by me, including the types of the new species, has been presented to the Trustees of the Australian Museum for the public collection of the colony.

## II. REPTILES & FISHES.

BY J. DOUGLAS OGILBY.

### REPTILES.

#### PHYLLODACTYLUS GUENTHERI, Boulenger.

Two examples of this Gecko have been brought back by Mr. Millington, who states that it is not found on Norfolk Island proper, but that it is common on Phillip and Nepean Islands, a remark which had previously been made by Dr. Charles T. Downing.

### FISHES.

The collection of fishes consists of fifteen specimens belonging to eight species, two of which are described below as new; they are as follows:—

#### 1. APOGON NORFOLCENSIS, sp. nov.

B. vii.: D. 7, 1/10: A. 2/9:\*

V. 1/5: P. 15: C. 17: L.l. 25-26: L.tr. 2/7: Cœc. pyl. 3:  
Vert. 10/14.

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\*The last dorsal and anal ray divided to the base.

Length of head  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to  $3\frac{2}{3}$ , of caudal fin  $3\frac{9}{10}$  to  $4\frac{1}{10}$ , height of body  $3\frac{1}{8}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in the total length. *Eye*—Diameter  $2\frac{2}{3}$  to 3 in the length of the head; snout obtuse and short, about  $\frac{5}{8}$  of a diameter of the eye; interorbital space flat,  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the same. Occiput slightly concave; jaws equal; the maxilla reaches to the vertical from the posterior fourth of the orbit; it is dilated behind, and possesses a strong median ridge, which however does not extend to the hinder margin. The outer edge of the vertical limb and posterior half of the lower limb of the preopercle finely and evenly serrated: post-temporal obscurely so. *Teeth*—Villiform in jaws, vomer, and palate. *Fins*—dorsal spines moderately strong, the first minute, the second from  $\frac{2}{5}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the third, which is the strongest and highest, about  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the length of the head; the origin of the second dorsal is in front of the middle of the total length; its spine is equal to the fifth of the first dorsal, and is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the length of the head; its soft portion is elongated and pointed anteriorly, its first ray being almost double the length of the spine. The anal commences beneath the third dorsal ray; its second spine is stronger, but not so high as that of the second dorsal. Ventral fins long, reaching beyond the origin of the anal, and about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the length of the head; the spine compressed and very strong, equal to that of second dorsal. Pectorals long and pointed, reaching to the vertical from the 13th scale of the lateral line. Caudal emarginate. *Scales*—one or two in front of the first dorsal; between these and the occiput is a naked space, finely striated longitudinally: nine or ten rows of scales between the second dorsal and the base of the caudal. *Lateral line*—Tubes arborescent on the anterior part of the body, little divided on the tail. *Colours*—Reddish-brown, darkest above, many of the scales above the lateral line having one or two distinct darker spots: scales of the back and sides with a pale margin, those of the throat and abdomen pale with a dark margin. A black spot, covering two lateral line scales, opposite the middle of the base of the caudal fins. Head brown with golden reflections on the opercles, and a pair of rather obscure dark bands from the snout through the interorbital space to the occiput. Dorsal, caudal, anal, and

ventral fins brown with a ruddy tinge, the last the darkest; pectorals red with a dark brown basal band. Irides golden and brown.

The description is taken from two specimens measuring respectively  $4\frac{2}{3}$  and 5 inches. Register numbers of types, I. 1398-9.

*Note.*—Since the above was written Mr. Etheridge's party—to whom I had shown the earlier examples—has brought home three specimens, the largest of which measures  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches, from Lord Howe Island.

### 2. SCORPIS sp.

The pair of specimens collected are too young to determine with certainty, but are in all probability *S. aequipinnis*.

### 3. CARANX sp.

A single specimen, also too young to determine.

### 4. MYXUS ELONGATUS, Günth.

Two small specimens.

### 5. PARMA POLYLEPIS, Günth.

Two fine specimens.

### 6. LABRICHTHYS LUCULENTUS, Rich.

Two examples.

### 7. JULIS LUNARIS, Linn.

Two examples.

### 8. CORIS TRIMACULATA, sp. nov.

B. vi.: D. 9/12: A. 3/12: V. 1/5: P. 13: C. 14: L. lat. 93-100: L. tr. 10/40.

Length of head rather more than  $\frac{1}{4}$ , of caudal fin  $6\frac{1}{3}$ , height of body  $4\frac{2}{3}$  in the total length. *Eye*—Diameter  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the length of the head and equal to that of the snout: interorbital space slightly convex,  $\frac{4}{5}$  of a diameter of the orbit. *Teeth*—No posterior canine. *Fins*—Dorsal spines weak, the last the longest, about a third of the length of the head, and much shorter than the posterior rays: ventral fins short, a little more than half the length of the head, pectorals longer, about two-thirds of the same: caudal rounded. *Colours*—Pale yellowish-brown; the upper surface of the head purple; a violet band on the side immediately below the lateral

line, and disappearing on the tail; several obscure orange transverse stripes on the sides not extending to either the dorsal, or the ventral profile. Fins yellow, the soft dorsal and anal with a broad violet margin: a black spot between the two anterior dorsal spines, and one on each side of the base of the caudal fin, *entirely above the lateral line*.

I have decided on describing this species as new with considerable hesitation on account of the resemblance which it bears in many particulars to the *Labrus annulatus* of Lacépède, of which species I at first considered it to be merely a variety; but the greater length of the pectoral fins, and the absence of the subopercular spot (two characters which are specially emphasized by Dr. Günther—Catal. Fishes, iv. p 202), combined with the two conspicuous caudal spots have decided me to allow specific value, at least provisionally, to this form. Both the specimens brought by Mr. Millington are small, measuring  $4\frac{1}{3}$  and  $4\frac{1}{8}$  inches respectively. Their register numbers are I. 1402-3

### III. MOLLUSCA.

BY JOHN BRAZIER.

This small collection of shells is in a very sad state, the specimens nearly all being sea-worn; some of them are peculiar to Australia, and others are allied to New Zealand and Central and Western Pacific forms.

#### 1. SPIRULA PERONII, Lamarck.

*Nautilus spirula*, Linn.; *Spirula levis*, Gray; *Spirula vulgaris*, Leach.

Three specimens and fragments.

#### 2. MUREX (PTERONOTUS) ANGASI, Crosse.

*Typhis Angasi*, Crosse; *Murex eos*, Hutton.

The six specimens are sadly beach-worn. The species is found in New Zealand, Tasmania, South Australia, and New South Wales.